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With the best materials and under  
European supervision at  
THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE  
Always pronounced equal to home  
work, and prices very moderate.

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THE DAILY PRESS OFFICE  
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# Hongkong Daily News

ESTABLISHED 1857.

NO. 11,116.

五六七

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30th, 1895.

THE HAWAIIAN

PRICE \$24 PER MONTH.

NOTICE

Comunications respecting Advertising Subscriptions, Printing, Publishing, &c. should be addressed "Daily News," only, and credit business matters "The Manager." Agents and Distributors will be required to order for a fixed period with the advertiser, until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the "Daily News" should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address "Press."  
P. O. Box 20. Telegraphic No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

DURING my temporary absence from the Colony my Business will be in Charge of Mr. J. Y. VERNON, who holds my Power of Attorney.

ERICH GEORG,  
Shoemaker,  
Hongkong, 30th August, 1895.

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO., LIMITED, wish to inform public that they have now in stock all kinds of Gas appliances such as large and small Cooking Stoves, Boilers of various sizes, Incandescent Fines, &c., &c. These are on view at the West Point Works and Full Particulars may be obtained upon application being made at the Office.

GAS ENGINES.—These Motors have now been imported for Starting and Stand-by. No Motor is required for Starting and Stand-by.

No Boiler Insurance to be paid.

Engines can be stopped and started instantly; therefore need not be kept running when no work is required to be done.

The Gas consumed VARIES with the work done.

"We" Engines of the "Otto" type (one Horizontal and one Vertical) are now working daily at the Company's Wan Chai Station and can be seen upon application.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1895.

1895.

JAS. R. FORD,  
Australian Wool and Provisions Importer,  
19, QUEEN'S ROAD, SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.

Bankers:

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LIMITED.

Letters of Credit should be arranged with the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, or the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

M. R. FORD is prepared to receive Buyers' Commissions for Australian Wool, Flour, Grain, Preserved Meats, Tallow, Hide, Coal, and all kinds of Produce.

Letters of Credit should accompany Orders. M. R. FORD is SOLE AGENT for "Trinidad Refrigerating Compound." Two tons each. Building temperature 25 degrees. Price \$20 per ton for Sydney.

All Information and Market Report on application.

Cable Address, "FORD STONEY" Registered.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.  
NEW NOVELS AND CHEAP EDITIONS.

TRANSLATION BY A SUPERIOR WOMAN. A Man of Mark, by Anthony Hope.

The God in the Case, by Anthony Hope. Boy Myrtis and Pest, S. H. Crockett. Round the Red Lamp; Caesar Doyle. Bamboozle; Mario Corvelli; Cheap Edition. The Little Smasher, by Crockett.

The Stickler Minister, by Crockett. The Maid of Honor, by R. S. Hinckley. Mona MacLean, Medical Student, by Travora. Island of Fantasy, by Fergus Hume.

Works by G. Cheep Edition. Robert Louis Stevenson's Works; Cheap Edition. Van Fortuna, by Author of Esther Waters. Resta: What's in a Name, by E. D. Gerald. A River Robinson Cruise; F. B. Binham. The Ladies' Jurgenberger, by A. C. Gunter. An Apostle of Freedom; Tales of the Apostles. By Order of the Brotherhood; Le Désir. The Married Fool; D. Christie Murray. The Devil's Hand; G. Cheep Edition. New French Novel, by Hippolyte. Andrew Li Hung-chang, by Professor Dengia. The Story of Christine Rochester. A Tag of War, by Author of Molly Bawn.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA DIRECT.  
THE Steamship

"SUNGKIAN." Captain C. H. M. Dodd will be dispatched TOMORROW, the 31st instant, at 8 A.M. For Freight or Passengers apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY, Agents.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1895.

1895.

"GIBB" LINE OF CHIN. AND  
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at QUEENSLAND Ports, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship  
"MOGUL." Captain Scudamore will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 11th September, at 8.30 A.M. For Freight or Passengers apply to GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1895.

1895.

HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY.

JUST TO HAND.

NEW FELT HATS (CHRISTIE'S).  
NEW FELT HATS (TOWNSEND'S).  
COLLARS, SHIRTS, SCARVES, &  
GENTS' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL,  
Hongkong, 24th August, 1895.

[1895]

ZETLAND LODGE  
No. 525, E.C.

A REGULAR MARKETING of the above

ITEMS will be held in the Free Mason's Hall, Zetland Street, on MONDAY, the 2nd September, at 8.30 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brothers are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1895.

1895.

CARBOLINE AVENARIUS.

Used for 16 Years.

Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus, Rot, and Dampness.

Sole Agents for China.

SCHEILLE & CO.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1895.

[1895]

PORTLAND CEMENT.

J. D. WHITE & BROS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

HOLIDAY WISE & CO.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1895.

[1895]

INTIMATIONS

EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE  
UNITED STATES.

IS the Largest and Strongest Financial Institution of its kind in the World. Large numbers of its Policies are maturing year by year and they show LARGE DIVIDEND PAYMENTS to its Holders. Returns are issued monthly, and are available by ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Orders for extra copies of the "Daily News" should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address "Press."

P. O. Box 20. Telegraphic No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONDENSED STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1895.

Assets \$1,420,000.

Liabilities \$1,375,000.

Surplus \$45,000.

New Assurances, 1895, \$2,763,114.

Outstanding Assurances, 1895, \$10,277,620.

Paid to Policy-holders.

Organization, 1895, \$10,196,382.

For illustrations of matured policies, or for all other information, apply to

SHEWY & CO.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1895.

[1895]

RUINART PEPE & FILS, REIMS.

Established 1719.

CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND

SHIPPIERS.

Ship only the Finest Quality.

REINHOLD KARBERG & CO.

Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1895.

[1895]

INSURANCES.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Underwriters are now prepared to

GRANT POLICIES OF INSURANCE

against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LARNAK & CO.

Agents for the Phenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1895.

[1895]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT GROWTH DECEMBER, 1895, \$1,371,018.24.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$2,000,000.

PAID-IN CAPITAL \$2,750,000.

FIRE FUNDS \$1,371,018.24.

The Underwriters are now prepared to

GRANT POLICIES OF INSURANCE

against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LARNAK & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1895.

[1895]

SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

(LIFE AND ACCIDENT).

ACCIDENTS 30% LOWER than those charged

by most Companies.

ACCIDENTS FOR ANNUAL Premiums \$1,000

(in case of Death).

ACCIDENTS FOR ANNUAL Premiums \$1,000

(in case of Death).

ACCIDENTS FOR ANNUAL Premiums \$1,000

(in case of Temporary Disability).

For Prospects or further Particulars apply to

J. Y. VERNON,

Agent.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1895.

[1895]

NOTICE.

THE PHENIX FIRE & GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL: Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman, Eng. of Messrs. CHI KWONG

Lau.

Mr. O. U. Eng. of Messrs. KING YEN.

Mr. CHI KWONG, Eng. of Messrs. CHI KWONG

YEN.

Mr. CHI KWONG, Eng. of Messrs. CHI KWONG

YEN.

Mr. CHI KWONG, Eng. of Messrs. CHI KWONG

YEN.

Mr. CHI KWONG, Eng. of Messrs. CHI KWONG

YEN.

Mr. CHI KWONG, Eng. of Messrs. CHI KWONG

YEN.

Mr. CHI KWONG, Eng. of Messrs. CHI KWONG

YEN.

Mr. CHI KWONG, Eng. of Messrs. CHI KWONG

YEN.

Mr. CHI KWONG, Eng. of Messrs. CHI KWONG

YEN.

Mr. CHI KWONG, Eng. of Messrs. CHI KW

## INTIMATION.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER  
SEEDS.

SEASON 1895-96.

Our First Supplies of these best Quality Seeds have arrived, and Orders will be executed in the sequence in which they are received as long as the supply lasts.

## SEED LISTS

with

HINTS FOR GARDENING  
have been issued and can be obtained on application.

Our Seeds are all tested before being put up in LONDON.

They are packed under our own Supervision, and the greatest care is exercised to insure protection in transit.

Sowings should be made in FINE WEATHER and the most of the seeds secured from damp, and kept in a dry place for repeat sowings.

## CLAY'S FERTILIZER.

A high-class Fertilizer for Pot Plants and for use in the Garden generally.

It supplies natural nourishment to the soil, and assists the process of assimilation, thereby aiding the Plants to attain to their full size, vigour, and beauty.

Sold in Tins containing 10 lbs. each. \$1.75.  
23 lbs. \$4.50.

Directions for use are given on the Label.

## RANSONE'S "NEW PARIS"

LAWN MOWERS.  
The Best and Cheapest Machines in the Market.  
For Sale at Manufacturers' Prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
Established A.D. 1841.  
Hongkong, 12th August, 1895.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to "The Editor."  
Correspondents are requested to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to "Editor," not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymous signatures or indications that have appeared in the paper will be accepted.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour supply is limited. Only Supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address, Press.  
P.O. Box 29. Telephone No. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, August 30th, 1895.

In September, 1891, a protocol was signed by the Foreign Ministers at Peking recording their joint view of the situation arising from the serious antiforeign outrages that were then the subject of representation to the Chinese Government. The concluding paragraph of the protocol was as follows:—"The undersigned can only state once more their conviction that the situation is an exceedingly serious, if not actually for the moment a critical one; and that unless it be possible to impress upon the Chinese Government and the people that the foreign Powers are fully prepared to see their subjects and citizens protected, and the stipulations of the treaties carried out, further outrages and attacks, of much greater importance than those which have already taken place during the last four months, may be expected with certainty, and will in that case probably lead to graver complications than if a determined stand were now made by all the Treaty Powers conjointly, as a formal warning to China that she will not be allowed to set at naught her solemn engagements." We have given this quotation on a previous occasion, but need make no apology for again bringing it before the public at the present juncture, when it is peculiarly a *propos*. Had the determined stand recommended by the Ministers been made in 1891 the outrages which have since occurred, culminating in the fearful massacre at Kucheng, would never have taken place. It seems more than ever important that a determined stand should be made now, but, unfortunately, appearances point rather to a repetition of the former farce. A trial is in progress at Kucheng, which may result in the execution of a number of coolies accused of being concerned in the massacre, but of what avail is that? Life is cheap in China, when it is only coolies that are concerned. The parties to be got at are those who instigate the outrages, men of position and education, in whose hands the actual perpetrators are mere tools. The latter may be called Vegetarians or by any other name, but behind them are the literati and officials, at whose behest they act. In a despatch to the Marquis of SALISBURY in July, 1891, Sir JOHN WALSHAM said:—"With regard to the alleged degradation of several mandarins, this is precisely what has been continually demanded by the foreign representatives, but the Chinese Government declines as yet to adopt this measure, which they declare to be the business of the local authorities, and not that of the Central Government. However, they have owed to the dismissal of the Magistrate in Wuhi, who is generally admitted to have been the only officer who did his duty." The indifference of the Peking Government was at that time well established, indifference so pronounced as virtually to amount to approval of the outrages that had been committed and an encouragement to their repetition. In another des-

patch Sir JOHN WALSHAM, who, whatever his failings, seems on that occasion to have framed a very just appreciation of the situation, exposed the shortcomings of the Tsung-li Yamen, and concluded as follows:—"Instead, however, of our finding the Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamen showing zeal and energy in carrying out the Imperial commands, we discover that they are treating the whole matter as if it really hardly concerned them, and as being a passing trouble to be dealt with by local authorities alone. If the foreign representatives continue to do nothing, the outrages will be committed by Chinese on Chinese, there will be no lack of energy and activity in dealing with the offenders, and the Gazette will be filled with the accounts of punishments awarded and of rewards bestowed, for meritorious services in discovering and bringing to justice the guilty parties, but, as usual, nothing of the kind has now been done, and while the reports of successful attacks on foreigners and native Christians have spread over the whole Empire, the great mass of the population has been persistently left, and is still being left, in absolute ignorance of the measures taken to bring the guilty parties to justice." There is no need to go beyond the official documents to prove the absolute futility of negotiating with the Tsung-li Yamen. We do not hold the view, so often advanced, that the Central Government is powerless. It is well able to deal with the situation, but it does not want to be bothered with it. The Tsung-li Yamen is a department specially created to serve as a buffer between the Imperial Government and the foreign representatives, to baffle the latter with tortuous legislation, to tie them out with endless talk, and if something at last has to be done, to reduce that something as near as possible to a nullity. Imperial decrees may be issued under pressure; it is for the Tsung-li Yamen to see that as little as possible is heard of them. As there is no satisfaction to be got at Peking, therefore, it behoves the Powers themselves to take satisfaction at the places where the outrages occur. A reversal to the gunboat policy is what is required. The giving-in policy has been tried for thirty years and has proved a lamentable failure. When outrages occur let the chief officials of the place be seized and curtailed to foreign parts, to be there detained for the remainder of their lives, punishment being also inflicted on the people by the destruction of their property, and soon there would be no inclination to indulge in the anti-foreign riots which now disgrace China. One or two lessons of that kind would prove quite effective.

The Silk or C. & P. steamship *Empress of Japan* was delivered in New York on the 28th inst.

The Lao-kung-new Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co. was successfully floated at Shanghai on the 24th August.

The P. M. Agency City of Peking, with office at Nagasaki, and for this part on the 28th inst., at 8 p.m.

The red drum was hoisted yesterday afternoon, indicating a typhoon to the east of the colony, more than three hundred miles distant.

At the Magistracy yesterday the keepers of two hawker houses in Upper Lascar Row were fined \$25 each for failing to keep their premises in a clean and sanitary condition.

We are indebted to the Spanish Consul for a copy of the following telegram received by him from the Manila Observatory:—*Binondo, 25th August, 7.52 p.m. There is another depression in the Pacific to the E. of Luzon.*

It is reported that several firms and public companies are thinking of moving on to the reclamations as soon as they can make arrangements for building. So far as we have been able to learn nothing is definitely settled, but there seems to be a general feeling that rather an extensive movement towards the water front will be made and that the new Clubhouse will not long remain a solitary building.

*Modem Society says:*—"Passage allowances to colonial bigwigs on appointment or retirement is a terribly oppressive work for the public. Sir C. H. Mitchell, who made room for Sir J. H. Balfour in the Strand Settlements £200 was paid him for expenses. A like sum was also paid to Sir C. C. Smith, another Governor of the same Settlements."

The community is being rather hardly tried at present in being deprived some of the best amateurs to whom it had been accustomed. The English are playing the difficult game and entertainment. It is only a week ago that we had to chronicle the departure of Mr. Brady, lately our leading comic man, and now we learn that Mr. Shimoni, our leading tenor, is about to be transferred to Foochow, and leaves on Sunday morning. Mr. Shimoni, with his fine tenor voice, will be an acquisition to Foochow musical circles, but we hope his transfer is to be only temporary, not permanent.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS"]

LONDON, 27th August.

GERMANY AND THE MISSIONARY BILOTS.

It is reported that the German Government has instructed its Minister and the Consuls in China to protest the foreign Missionaries to the utmost extent and to summon German warships the moment that any disorder is threatened.

RUSSIA AND MONTENEGRO.

Russia has presented Montenegro with a large quantity of war material.

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.

A special meeting of the Green Island Cement Company was held yesterday at the office of Messrs. Shaw & Co., the General Managers, for the purpose of confirming the following special resolution:—"That the capital of the company be reduced from \$1,000,000 to \$100,000, divided into 20,000 shares of \$10 each and that each reduction be effected by controlling capital which has been lost or irreprestated by available assets to the extent of \$40 per share on each of the 14,117 shares which have been issued and are now outstanding, and by reducing the nominal amount of all the shares of the company to \$10 each." The resolution was carried.

CARRIED.

THE SALE OF POULTRY.

A report concerning the poultry dealers in the Central Market was considered. It stated that it was undesirable to sell poultry outside the market, and suggested the method of dividing the wholesale poultry shop in such a way that the vegetable shop were divided.

THE CHAIRMAN said the question which was mainly referred to them was the desirability of providing stores for the use of these persons keeping a stock of poultry. He moved that the Registrar General be informed that the market should be retained for retail sale only, with the exception of vegetables, which

## HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. P. A. George, Director of Public Works, presiding, the other members being Dr. J. A. Lowson (Acting Colonial Surgeon), Surgeon-Major Wastell (Health Officer), Capt. W. C. H. Hastings (Acting Captain Superintendent of Police), Mr. N. J. Edie, and Mr. Hugh Calum (Secretary).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

NOTES AT EASTON.

The British Consul at Pekin, in a letter to the Colonial Secretary dated the 17th August, reported an outbreak of cholera in Pekin. It was impossible to say when it first appeared, some accounts saying twenty days ago, some five or six days previously, and others that the latter was deposited in Pekin on the 10th August. The Medical Officer at Pekin informed the Consul that the outbreak did not seem serious and that it was apparently on the decrease.

It was decided that the Health Officer of the Port should be instructed to carefully watch all ships.

THE IMPORTATION OF DEAD MEAT.

The following extract is addressed to the Colonial Secretary by the Acting Health Officer, Mr. Holmes, dated 2nd August, 1895:—"I am sorry to inform you that the outrages committed by Chinese on Chinese, there would have been no lack of energy and activity in dealing with the offenders, and the Gazette would be filled with the accounts of punishments awarded and of rewards bestowed, for meritorious services in discovering and bringing to justice the guilty parties, but, as usual, nothing of the kind has now been done, and while the reports of successful

attacks on foreigners and native Christians

have spread over the whole Empire,

the great mass of the population has

been persistently left, and is still

being left, in absolute ignorance of the

measures taken to bring the guilty

parties to justice." There is no need to go beyond the official documents to prove the

absolute futility of negotiating with the

Tsung-li Yamen. We do not hold the

view, so often advanced, that the Central

Government is powerless. It is well able

to deal with the situation, but it does not

want to be bothered with it. The Tsung-li

Yamen is a department specially created

to serve as a buffer between the Imperial

Government and the foreign representatives,

to baffle the latter with tortuous legisla-

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and if something at last has to be done,

to reduce that something as near as pos-

sible to a nullity. Imperial decrees may be issued under pressure; it is for the Tsung-li

Yamen to see that as little as possible is heard of them. As there is no satisfaction to be

got at Peking, therefore, it behoves the Pow-

ers themselves to take satisfaction at the

places where the outrages occur. A rever-

sal to the gunboat policy is what is required.

The giving-in policy has been tried for

thirty years and has proved a lamentable

failure. When outrages occur let the chief

officials of the place be seized and curtailed

to foreign parts, to be there detained for

the remainder of their lives, punishment

also inflicted on the people by the destruc-

tion of their property, and soon there would

be no inclination to indulge in the anti-

foreign riots which now disgrace China.

One or two lessons of that kind would

prove quite effective.

The following extracts are from the *Acting*

*Press* of the 28th August, 1895:

"The Acting Health Officer—*On the 28th*

*August, 1895.*—*I have the honor to*

*inform you that the*

*outrages committed by Chinese on Chinese*

*have been persistently left, and is still*

*being left, in absolute ignorance of the*

*measures taken to bring the guilty*

*parties to justice.* There is no need to

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Yamen to see that as little as possible is heard of them. As there is no satisfaction to be

got at Peking, therefore, it behoves the Pow-

ers themselves to take satisfaction at the

places where the outrages occur. A rever-

sal

Yunnan city costs six per cent, and either of the two leading banks in the city will negotiate the transfer from their agents of the receipts of any amount up to 10,000 ounces of silver in a single transaction. The gold can always be readily sold in Shanghai or Hongkong, and the only risk is in the carriage of the gold from the inland city to the seaport. So far I could have no idea what the rates would be, as it is not yet known by the foreign trade route that through Minchow to Luksu, and thence by boat down stream to Hanoi in Tonkin, from which port it is sent by registered post to Saigon and Hongkong. Here is a venture open to all, with excitement sufficient for the most *Mac* speculator. Ample profits are made by the dealer. For instance, a large quantity of gold was purchased in Canton on the 21st July, 1894, at 22c.<sup>d</sup> per ounce. In Shanghai, on the same date being 30c., but on the date that the gold arrived in Shanghai its value had risen to 35, at which price it was sold. At the time my first gold was 25c. in 27 in Yunnan, and 35 in Shanghai, and I have since learnt that, while gold has become cheaper in the province, it has become dearer in the seaports.

A small vessel in Yunnan is very largely used by the Chinese, especially by the bankers and officials. By telegraph you can remit, as I have said, through the Chinese banks, telegraphic transfers to the value of thousands of taels in single transactions. It is principally the banks and the Government who make use of the telegraph and their communications are sent by private telegraph. Telegraph fees are from 10 cents to 20 cents a word. Telegrams cost twenty-two taels each (or the present value of the telegram) on which the charge is equal to (or excess) for each Chinese character; but each word in any other language is charged double, that is, forty-four cents. From Yunnan to Taifoo is a distance of 307 miles. The native hiker in the capital will run fast for you by wire to his agent. The cost of 1,000 taels for a day's work is about one-tenth of the cost of the telegram, and as the value of silver in Taifoo is one per cent higher than it is in Yunnan, the traveller can send his money by wire with perfect safety, and lose nothing in the remittance, not even the cost of the telegram."

Dr. Morrison's book is an excellent one, with not a dull page in it, though some readers may possibly find his remarks on meteorology and climate a little too extended, and continually harping upon the different aspects of the weather, which is not altogether pleasant. That, however, is a very trifling blemish. We can cordially recommend "An Australian in China."

#### THE CHANG KEE COTTON MILL AT SHANGHAI.

In these days of rapid development in Shanghai, when new industries are continually springing into prominence, and well-established ones are branching out on different lines and are being established upon new bases, it behoves careful watching to keep abreast of the times. Owing to the clauses in the newly-completed treaty between China and Japan, the cotton industry is developing rapidly, and the importation of raw materials are permitted to foreigners now for the first time in the Middle Kingdom. The filly this has given to one of the principal branches of the industrial business of the country is well shown by the recent constitution of three cotton spinning companies by foreigners. Heretofore the business has been a monopoly of the high provincial authorities, who, with all the power at their disposal, put the position of the provinces enabled to extend to the product of their own factories the development has been very slow. If we mistake not, but three establishments have been started—on in Shanghai, which has already turned out considerable yarn, as also finished cotton cloth, and one in Wuchang and Canton. In Shanghai, the Cotton Spinning Association has been formed, and is able to supply more spinning spindles than they possessed, with the result that several spinning mills have been erected to work in conjunction with them, and until yesterday all the mills in operation were thus acting in conjunction.

But one enterprising Chinaman, Mr. Chang Kee, who, by reason of long connection with foreigners, and with the experience gained by the profitable work he has done for them, has taken the initiative in additional enterprises, has had the courage to build a spinning mill upon his own account. Operations were formally begun yesterday, and the first cotton yarn produced by private enterprise in China was thus accomplished. This is the second phase in the evolution of this new industry completed.

The visitor opinion is that this move is comparatively unilitary. While the introduction of the practice of Chinese spinning is steadily increasing in manufacturing plants, we may expect to see the numerous wealthy men in various parts of the Empire putting their money to this use instead of hoarding it or putting it into pawnshops. This will give employment to untold thousands of men and women who at present barely earn rice. Those receiving the enhanced wages necessarily given to skilled workers will require a corresponding increase in wages, and the average wage will follow, and by contact and example, the social raising of the people will surely follow in the wake of the new business.

This will produce a greater demand for a certain class of luxuries which the country cannot yet supply, and the ultimate result must be the increase of commerce and the solidifying of trade between the East and West.

In China we will spin say from 6 cents to 16, which will sent into the interior.

Our people will earn more money, which will enable them to buy from 10 to 30c. sugar, India and other places.

The operations there will be enabled to buy counts ranging from 80 to 250s. spun in England, and in this way each will do for which he is best adapted and trade will be consequent.

Considering the number of workers who will benefit by each new mill, this also is a greater factor than at first sight appears. Apart from the operatives proper, there are necessarily about such a large establishment iron workers and woodworkers, lodging-houses, their keepers, servants and laundry.

Houses must be built to lodge the people, and the requisite public servants, such as serjeants, police, medical officers, trials, etc., and the like.

Business shops, and even wine shops must follow, thus about each factory, giving employment to, say, 1,000 workers directly, there must spring up a total of three or four times that number of persons, all of whom in the course of time will have the traditions of cotton spinning, and look forward, the rising generation especially, to the days when they too will be operative.

Mr. Chang Kee determined to build his mill, and will consult Mr. Lehman, of Messrs. Arnold, Lehman & Co., who are the agents for Messrs. Ains Lee & Co., Ltd., Oldham, a large and well-known firm of cotton-spinning machinery manufacturers. This firm, upon receiving the order for the supply of the machinery, sent an expert representative Mr. Thos. Ingles, thus collecting that information which was important it should be installed under proper circumstances, so as to insure its being profit and run on approved lines. Their sagacity has been shown by the completed structure.

Mr. M. Mather was then engaged architect and engineer, and he, with the plan of the machinery and the special arrangements, designed, produced and installed all the machinery, built with but few changes suggested by the proprietor. The same gentleman afterwards superintended the erection of the buildings, engines, and machinery.

The buildings are situated just in the rear of the silk factory (the old Puhu Brewery) on the Yantze Road, close to the British Consulate.

The mill proper is about 300 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 30 feet high, all lighted both by gas and oil, and a lantern top to the rooms.

The operating rooms are very lofty, and with the ample ventilation of the sides and top, the comfort and health of the operatives have been carefully looked to.

Yesterday afternoon (23rd August), the first finished yarn was turned out of the mill, producing, when the mill was turned to 100 per cent, a rate of 100,000 yards per hour.

The mill proper is in about 300 feet of space, 100 feet wide, and 30 feet high, all lighted both by gas and oil, and a lantern top to the rooms.

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Yesterday afternoon (23rd August),

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.  
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, AND  
STRAIT.

**T**HE Steamship

"GLENSHIEL"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Company, Limited, at Wharf and Gellown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 30th instant will be sold at auction.

Consignees are requested to present all claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 6th proxime, otherwise they will not be received.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1895. [1763]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**T**HE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"BENGAL"

FROM LONDON, COLOMBO, AND SINGAPORE.

Consignees of Cargo by the above named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery will be obtained as soon as the goods are ready.

This vessel brings on Cargo—  
From London, Co. &c. Australia.

From Persian Gulf or s.s. Henry Holtom and John.

Optimal goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 2 P.M. To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 31st inst., at 4 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns and, notices of same given to the undersigned, whom a representative of this Office will sit down to examine them at 10 A.M. on the 30th and at 12 P.M. on the 31st inst., after which no claim will be allowed.

ALL WOOLLEY,  
Acting Superintendent.

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "AFRIDI".

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,  
MIDDLESBROUGH, AND  
STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Gellown Co., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optimal Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 5 P.M. To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Gellown and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd proxime will be examined at 10 A.M. on the 30th.

All claims against the Steamship must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 2nd proxime, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd proxime at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1895. [1740]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND  
SINGAPORE.

**T**HE Company's Steamship

"CHELYDKA."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Optimal Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 5 P.M. To-day.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd September will be subject to re-inspection.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd September, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1895. [1741]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "OLDENBERG."

THE above-named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optimal Cargo will go to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary be given before THIS Friday, at 4 P.M.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th September will be subject to re-inspection.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd September, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BILLSMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1895. [1742]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, VIA PORTS OF CALL.

**T**HE Company's Steamship

"VOLUND."

B. Coardi, Commander, will be despatched as above or on about the 20th September, instead of as previously notified.

For Freight and Passage, apply to HOLLIDA, WISE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1895. [1743]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUZ CANAL.

**T**HE Steamship

"ANNANDALE."

Captain Milne, will load here for the above port and will have quick despatch.

For Freight and Passage, apply to SLEWAN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1895. [1577]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK.

**T**HE 33 A.L.I. American ship,

"SAN SOLVENTE."

Captain G. L. Skifford, already posted from Shanghai, will load here for the above port and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to SLEWAN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1895. [1696]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUZ CANAL.

**T**HE Steamship

"ANNANDALE."

Captain Milne, will load here for the above port and will have quick despatch.

For Freight and Passage, apply to HOLLIDA, WISE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1895. [1744]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK.

**T**HE 33 A.L.I. American ship,

"ADAM W. SPIES."

Field, Vista, will load here for the above port and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to SLEWAN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1895. [1697]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK.

**T**HE 33 A.L.I. American ship,

"CARL WITZ & CO."

General Agents for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1895. [1698]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK.

**T**HE 33 A.L.I. American ship,

"J. S. VAN BUREN," Agent.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1895. [1699]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK.

**T**HE 33 A.L.I. American ship,

"LYNDHURST."

Martin, Master, will load here for the above port and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to HOLLIDA, WISE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1895. [1700]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK.

**T**HE 33 A.L.I. American ship,

"DODWELL, CARLILL & CO."

General Agents for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1895. [1699]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK.

**T**HE 33 A.L.I. American ship,

"SLEWAN & CO."

General Agents for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1895. [1699]

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